THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., No. 68. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *LEBANON*, Captain DREW, will have early despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig *DRUID*, Captain McKirdy. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British Barque *ALVERTON*, Capt. BUCKLAND, of 409 Tons burthen or thereabouts. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, October 8th, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have mutually agreed from this date to dissolve the Partnership hitherto existing between us under the firm of IRONS & MOTTLEY.

JAMES IRONS.
GEORGE MOTTLEY.

Shanghai, 23rd October, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan,* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel-Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.

A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.

Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.

A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch, leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from No. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, a good and perfect SODA-WATER MACHINE, as it stands, together with a large quantity of Corks, Bottles, Acid, Water Jars, Racks, &c., &c., &c., every thing complete and in sufficient quantity for making a large supply of Soda-water. The whole to be sold in one lot, without reserve, on *WEDNESDAY, the 19th November,* at 12 o'clock noon. May be seen any day before the sale from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-seih,* consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER
AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurry, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next;*

Price to Subscribers, ...Drs. 2 } Each Copy.
Non-Subscribers, „ 3 }

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.*—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES, are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon,* MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 25th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald,* ¼ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

Shanghae Market Report.

November 14th, 1851.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—30 yards Drs. 2.20, 40 yards Drs. 2.95 a 3 per piece.

American Grey Sheetings.—30 yards Drs. 2, 40 yards Drs. 2.60 per piece.

Jeans.—Drs. 2.80 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—The deliveries continue to be large, over 160,000 pieces in the past four weeks, while the *Jeremiah Garnett* and *John Dugdale* have brought a supply of only 70,000. Prices are again lower, except for 54 reed. We quote—

5¾ to 6 catties Drs. 1.85 a 2.00
6¼ to 6½ catties Drs. 2.05 a 2.20
6¾ catties Drs. 2.14
7 to 7¼ catties Drs. 2.26 a 2.45

White Shirtings.—The demand has improved and fully 45,000 pieces have been cleared; the import has been nearly the same as the deliveries; leaving the stock unaltered. Prices are quite as low as last month and in some instances a further concession has been made to the buyer. To-day's quotations are—

48 a 52 reed Drs. 1.45 a 1.85
54 a 56 reed Drs. 1.95 a 2.15
60 a 64 reed Drs. 2.25 a 2.45
66 a 72 reed Drs. 2.50 a 2.85

The total stock of Shirtings may be estimated at nearly 500,000 pieces, being 100,000 more than at the same time last season, a small excess considering the very heavy supply received in the present.

Woollens.—Have been dull of sale, prices nominal.

Camlets.—Best Drs. 22.50, inferior Drs. 18 a 20.50, sales of inferior at lowest quotation.

Chintz.—Moderate sales a Drs. 2 a 2.80 of 28 inches, according to quality and pattern—narrow, quoted Drs. 1.50 a 1.70 per piece.

Velvets.—Blacks in good demand a 20 a 22 cents per yard.

Sugar.—Amoy, Drs. 2 a 2.10, Canton, Drs. 2.60 a 2.70 per pecul.

Lead.—Large sales at reduced rates, Drs. 5.70, nominal.

Spelter.—Drs. 4.90 a 5 per pecul.

Straits Produce.—As importations are likely to be limited, against the monsoon, present quotations will probably be sustained for some months to come, the stock now in both first and second hands being quite moderate for this season.—

Pepper.—Black Drs. 8.50 a 8.60, per pecul, in demand. White Drs. 10 a 11 per pecul, in demand.

Tin.—Straits, Drs. 18.50, Banca, Drs. 20 per pecul, no stock.

Rattans.—In demand, Banjermassing, Drs. 4.30 a 4.60 for best. Straits, Drs. 2.75 a 3.10 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Drs. 1.50 a 1.70 per pecul, in demand.

Sandal Wood.—Malabar best, Drs. 11, Timor, Drs. 8.25, Singapore, Drs. 4 per pecul, no demand.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.70 a 3.10 per pecul, according to quality, wanted.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 a 4.50 per pecul, nominal.

Kranjee Wood.—Drs. 6 a 10 per pecul.

Ebony.—Drs. 1.25 a 3 per pecul, according quality.

Flint Stones.—Drs. 1 per pecul. Sales of 1,500 peculs.

Rice.—Arracan, nominal, a 90 cents per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Teas.—Black,—Since 18th October about 40 a 50 chops of Congou have been sold, and the stock is estimated at about 80 chops of Common Kinds of Ho How held for 11½ a 12½ Taels, and a few low Monings at 14 a 15 Taels. Of Souchong and Pekoe, the stock quite small and price nominal.

Green Teas.—Total sale for the season about 250,000 packages, and stock unsold about 40 a 50,000 packages, including all sorts. Prices may be quoted—

Young Hyson, ...	Taels	15 a 30
Hyson, ...	„	18 a 30
Hyson Skin, ...	„	10½ a 14½
Twankay, ...	„	13½ a 17½
Gunpowder, ...	„	20 a 38
Imperial, ...	„	19 a 24

Silk.—Immediately before the receipt of last Mail about 800 bales Tsatlee were bought against Drug, at an advance of Drs. 10 on previous prices; since then however, former rates have been submitted to, and about 2,500 bales have been settled since last Mail. Making total settlements to date, nearly 13,000 bales. We quote—

Tsatlee, middling No. 1 and 2 Drs. 435 per picul. Good No. 2 Drs. 420, Middling Drs. 410. Good No. 3 Drs. 380, Fair to Middling Drs. 360 a 370 per picul. Tayssam, Drs. 275 a 315 for Common to Good Medium qualities. Yuenfaa, a few small parcels have been offered at Drs. 360 a 370 per picul. We have not heard of any transactions in Thrown Silks.

OPIUM REPORT.—*Malwa.*—We have to report a very similar state of the market to that ruling at the date of our last, on the 18th ultimo, it being still very difficult, in fact almost impossible to effect sales for cash. For some days after the date of our last, the market remained steady a Drs. 560 a 565 for first quality drug, and considerable deliveries were made to money orders which had been passed to Tea and Silk men; this rate continued till about the 11th instant, when it declined to Drs. 540, which must be considered our present quotation. Stock at Woosung estimated at 2,150 chests.

Patna.—Has fluctuated considerably during the month, for some days immediately preceeding the arrival of the Mail from Hongkong the quotation was Drs. 535, a few sales were reported as high as Drs. 538, the successive arrivals of the *Audax, Island Queen, Iona,* and *Antelope,* caused a decline to Drs. 480 a rally however took place on its becoming known that only a moderate supply had been brought on, and yesterday large sales were made against produce at Drs. 500 a 503 which must be considered our present quotation. Stock estimated at 800 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight Baring's credits 5s. per dollar.
Oriental Bank 5s. 1d.
Bank Post bills 4s. 11½d. a 5s.
With Documents 5s. 3d.

East India Company's bills accepted 234 a 235 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on Calcutta at 10 days' sight, Rs. 233 a 234.

Bills on Bombay at 10 days' sight, Rs. 236.

Drafts on Canton—2½ a 3 per cent, premium.

Freights.—To England, £2 10s. a £3 for Tea, £3 10s. for Silk.
Tonnage plentiful.
To New York, Drs. 14 per 40 feet.
No freight offering.

Sycee.—Drs. 140.40 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 204 a 205, per 9l. 7m. 3c.

Mexican Dollars.—8 per cent discount.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in Chinese languages), Prayer-Books, and Hymn-Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 25.	Port Phillip,	Aug. —.
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	Sydney,	Sept. 10.
Bombay,	Sept. 17.	Amoy,	Nov. 3.
Madras,	Sept. 14.	Hongkong,	Oct. 29.
Singapore,	Oct. 1.	Ningpo,	Nov. 6.
Penang,	Sept. 28.	New York,	Aug. 13.
Batavia,	Aug. 25.	San Francisco,	Sept. 6.
Manila,	Oct. 8.	Sdwich. Islands,	Sept. 12.

ON Tuesday last, H. E. the Governor, Sir George Bonham, arrived here in H. M.'s Str. *Salamander*, Capt. Ellman, his Excellency is attended only by his A.D.C. Captain King. We hear that H. E. intends to make only a very short stay at this Port, as he purposes to be down again at Hongkong, in time for the despatch of the next Mail for Europe.

WE have received an admirable account of the great Taï-foong, in which the P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Pekin*, was caught on the 1st October last. It is the narrative of a passenger on board of her and is full of thrilling interest. By another account we are informed the Lascars would not assist, but had hid themselves away in terror at the fury of the storm: under these aggravated circumstances, the highest meed of praise is due to Captain Baker, and his officers, for their zeal and seamanship on so trying an occasion. We are glad to see that the passengers addressed a letter to Captain Baker, expressing their admiration of his and his officers' conduct.

PER the *Caldew*, Sydney Gazettes to the 8th September, have reached us, the gold excitement continues, but much disappointment is prognosticated to the many who, flock to the mines from Sydney. We had made some copious extracts of the doings in the Mining districts, but must reserve them for next issue. On the 6th September, upwards of 3,080 oz. of gold were deposited in the treasury.

THE "Notice to Shippers of Merchandise to the United States of America," which we understand to be new to many Merchants at this port, we have published for their information.

THE intelligence with regard to the recommendation of increased facilities of Steam to China, and the East we hope will be fully carried out, as it is of the most vital importance to the interests of the resident Foreign Community.

WE have now concluded the translation of the "Chinese Red Book or *Ta-ts'hing-tsin-shin*;" it contains much valuable information for the Chinese Student, and should ever the country be more opened up, it will be available equally to the Merchant and cosmopolite. We thank our diligent correspondent for the fruits of his labours.

A Correspondent has handed us the following items:—

"Letters from Foochow, received a day or two ago, state that the great Confucian Temple of that City, was burnt to the ground on the 29th August, just after the Mandarins had left it, where they had been worshipping.

The Lieut.-Governor of Fookeen, the celebrated author of the recent Universal Geography, in which he displayed so much knowledge of Foreign countries, has been summoned to Peking, and there is a report, believed in some quarters, that His Excellency has been disgraced by His Imperial Master. If so, his Geographical work had likely something to do with his downfall. The bitter hostility of the Emperor, and his advisers, towards every thing foreign, is becoming more and more apparent."

(COMMUNICATED BY A PASSENGER.)

Hurricane or Typhoon, experienced in the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Pekin," on her voyage from Hongkong to Singapore, on the night of the 1st of October, 1851, Latitude at noon on that date, about 16 deg. 45 min. North, and Longitude about 20 miles West of the Paracels.

The *Pekin* left Hongkong, at 2 P.M. on the 29th September, with a full complement of passengers, and a valuable cargo, the weather being fine, and a fair wind blowing from the N.E. The morning of Tuesday, the 30th September, was clear with a light breeze, still hanging from the N.E. and E.N.E., the vessel making her course, and averaging a speed of about 8½ knots. All the square sails set fore and aft. The weather continued steady during the day, but towards evening the Barometer tended downwards, while a long swell was perceptible setting from the E.N.E. As yet there were no indications of any important change in the weather.

At day light on Wednesday, the 1st October, we had clear weather, with a fresh breeze from the N.E. going about 9 knots, all sail set. At 9 A.M. the wind increased to a strong breeze, with a rising sea, and a cross set from N.E. and S.E. The sky gradually got overcast, and presented by noon, a dull grey appearance, with a heavy bank towards the E.N.E. and S.E. The wind at noon was strong from the N.E., but felt warm and sultry, with Barometer falling; blowing in gusts, with a still rising and confused sea. In topgallant sails, and single reefed the topsails. At 2 P.M. wind and sea increasing; in main-topsail. At 3 P.M. in all sail, furled snug, sent the booms down, rigged the jibboom in, close reefed main-topsail, single reefed fore-topsail, and closed the ports fore and aft. From 4 to 6 P.M. blowing hard, with a high and confused sea. At 6 the wind was increasing to a gale, Barometer still falling. At 7 the ship broached to in a strong gust, still at N.E. Found she would not pay off, and hove to, with engines at full power. The Captain's gig, was now washed away, the ship pitching and rolling, with severe gusts of wind. At 9 P.M. with Barometer still falling, it was blowing a *furious hurricane*. All the port boats were blown away by the sheer force of the wind, the ship behaving well, keeping up to East and E.S.E.: 9· 30' blowing furiously, carried away the seizing of the wheel ropes, and after much difficulty, tackles were hooked on, and the ship was steered by them. At 10 P.M. foretopmast blew away by the cap, the wreck falling into the lee fore-rigging, fore-stays both gone. At midnight main-topmast blew away by the cap, the wreck and yard falling in the lee main-rigging. Sounded the well, and found the ship making no water. From midnight to 1 A.M. (Thursday, 2nd October,) the tempest continued to increase, still from N.E. and E.N.E. At 2 A.M. the wind hauled more Easterly, blowing harder than ever, with a tremendous and confused sea. At 3 A.M. the ship suddenly paid off before the wind, and before she could be brought to again, she shipped a heavy sea over the starboard quarter, carried away the binnacle, and washed the officers from their footing. Fortunately the officers sustained no serious injury, and quickly recovered themselves. The ship was brought to the wind again, and the binnacle and compass were saved. Much water went down into the Saloon, floating all the Cabins. At 4 A.M. the wind was veering to the Southward of East, and slightly moderating. At 4.30 A.M. Barometer inclining to rise. During the whole night it was blowing a most furious Tyfoung, with a fearfully high and confused sea, the ship taking in large bodies of water on both sides fore and aft, which rushed below at different places, washing the tarpaulins off the hatches. The fury of the wind and sea was such as nothing could withstand. The rain and spray were swept through the air with the force of hail, and it was impossible to face them for any length of time. At 2 A.M. the Barometer was, lowest point,....28· 80'
Aneroid, ...28· 90'
At day-light an overwhelming sea was running, with a strong gale from S.E. Kept the ship as nearly as possible head to it. Expected to see the lower mast go by the board every moment.

The crew were now completely knocked up. The officers were indefatigable, and after great exertions, the wreck of the masts and spars, which had been knocking about, were temporarily secured, as well as the only remaining boat out of 7. From 6 A.M., the wind was gradually decreasing, and the Barometer rising. During the fury of the storm nothing could be done, but to endeavour to keep the ship head to wind, which was happily accomplished, and the vessel was thus saved from foundering which she must have done, in all human probability, had she got into the trough of the sea. No lives were lost, and the casualities were slight. Nearly all the live stock was found dead.

The scene during the height of the Hurricane was terrifically grand; the wind roaring as with a voice of thunder, and rushing with resistless force over the foaming waters, while the sea, indistinctly visible through the clouds of spray, rose in pyramidal form towering over the ship. The vessel behaved admirably, proving at once her own strength, the capabilities of iron as a material of safety, and the advantages of Steam in a tempest of the kind.

Captain Baker behaved nobly throughout, like a first-rate British seaman, his example being well supported by his officers and engineers, and the few European seamen on board. To their united skill, unflinching courage, and untiring energy, is to be ascribed under Providence, the preservation of the lives, ship, and cargo entrusted to their care. Every thing was done that could be, under the severe and appalling circumstances, related above, which were of such a nature as to defy the power of man.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Shippers of Merchandise to the United States, will place TAKE NOTICE, that an act of the Congress of the United States came into operation on the 1st of April last, altering the mode of estimating the value for duty, of goods, wares, and merchandise.

"Where goods have not been actually purchased, the invoice must exhibit the actual market value or wholesale price at the period of exportation, with all charges added, in lieu of such value at the time and place of procurement or manufacture, as required by the 8th section of the act of March 1st, 1823. When goods have been actually purchased, the invoice must, as heretofore, exhibit the true cost of the goods, and the owner, consignee, or agent will still retain the privilege allowed by the 5th section of the tariff act of the 30th July, 1846, of adding to the entry to raise the cost or value given in the invoice to the true market value or wholesale price of the goods at the period of exportation."

Shippers will also TAKE NOTICE of the warning conveyed in the following extract from a Circular, recently received at this Consulate from the Treasury Department of the United States.

"Numerous applications are constantly being made to the Department for permission to enter merchandise where the invoices are not accompanied by the needful Consular certificates in the cases where such certificates are by law required. The Department has heretofore acted with great leniency and indulgence in such cases, but experience has shown the necessity for a more rigid course in future, which course will be pursued after a reasonable delay; and in all cases where such Consular certificates should accompany the invoices, any penalty which may be incurred for want of them will be regularly enforced, and you will please take the needful steps for making this determination of the Department generally known at your port."

Consulate of the United States,
Liverpool 1st May, 1851.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.—TO THE COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.—Treasury Department, July 16th, 1851.—The existing revenue laws of the United States provide that the value of all foreign merchandise imported into the United States, shall be verified by the oath of the owner thereof. Where the goods are owned by parties residing in the United States, this oath is taken before the Collector at the time of entry; and where they wholly belong to a person or persons not residing at the time in the United States, the invoice is required to be verified by the oath of the owner, to be administered by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States, or by some public officer only authorized to administer oaths in the country where the goods are purchased; in the latter case the certificate of the public officer who administered the oath must be authenticated by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States in the port from which the goods are imported. If there be no Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States in the country from whence the goods may be imported, the authentication of the invoices may be executed by a Consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be any such residing there. If there be no Consul, then the authentication may be made by two respectable merchants residing at the port from whence the goods are imported.

In addition to the fact that so great a number of the invoices of goods shipped to the United States by or for account of non-resident merchants, traders, and manufactures come forward unaccompanied by the needful consular certificates required by law, the Department has positive information which leads to the belief that this is a regular system with many of the foreign owners, with a view the better to enable them to have their goods entered, and the duties assessed, on an undervalued invoice, which is sworn to by their agents in the United States, who are really ignorant of the true cost. The parties thus also avoid the risk which would follow from allowing the reduced value at which the goods may be invoiced to be known to the Consul at the port of shipment, who, in most cases, would at once see the fraud, and whose duty it would be to put on his guard the Collector at the port of destination.

Heretofore all the cases where the consular certificate has been accidentally or designedly omitted with the invoices for foreign account have been referred to the Department, which has, as a matter of course, admitted them to entry upon giving the usual bond for the production of said certificate within a certain limited period, according to the distance of the port of shipment. The Department has ascertained that in some of the principal ports of entry these bonds have been considered too much as a mere form; and, except where the parties have voluntarily produced the certificates at those ports, no demand has been made upon them, and the bonds remain on file uncancelled. This has, of course, induced those foreign owners who have habitually sent forward their goods without the needful certificates to continue the practice, until the evil has become so general and extensive as to render it necessary to adopt vigorous measures to check and destroy it.

In the Circular from this Department of 7th April, 1851, to American Consuls and Commercial Agents, which has been generally published in the public journals of the United States, and which the Consuls abroad were instructed to make public at the places of their respective residences, notice was given of the intended change of action by the Department on this subject after a reasonable delay. The time for this change, the Department thinks, has now arrived, and the Collectors are therefore requested and instructed to observe and enforce the following rules on the subject.

In all future importations of merchandise for account of non-resident owners, where the invoices are not accompanied by the consular certificates required by law, the goods must be sent to the public stores there to remain at the expense and risk of the owners until the certificate shall be produced; and no bonds will be taken, as heretofore, for the production of such certificates.

When, however, any such goods are of a perishable nature, or what are called fancy or "seasonable" goods, or where the sale would be materially injured by delay, the Department, unless there is obvious evidence of intended fraud, on a report of the facts by the importer, certified to by the Collector, will admit them to entry on such terms as the facts and circumstances of each case respectively may render necessary and proper.

Some of the foreign shippers and manufacturers are in the habit of sending a consular certificate attached to a general invoice of goods, part of which only come in the vessel with the certificate, the balance being intended for future shipment by a subsequent vessel or vessels; and in many instances, as the department is advised, such goods are not even manufactured at the time the invoice is dated and the certificate granted. In future no such certificate is to be respected, except for the goods which actually accompany it; and any other portion of the invoice which may come by other or subsequent vessels will be treated as being without consular certificates, unless there be a distinct and separate one for the goods by each vessel.

In all cases where bonds heretofore given for the production of consular certificates remain uncancelled, and the time for producting them has expired, the parties are to be notified in writing to pay the amount of such uncancelled bonds; and, on a failure to do so within thirty days after such notice, they will be immediately put into suit.

Should there be any of these cases where the Collector thinks, from peculiar circumstances, further time should be granted for the production of the certificate, the Department, on a presentation of the facts of the case, will take such cases into consideration, and, if the circumstances will warrant it, will grant the additional time required, under such terms and conditions as it may think advisable and just to exact.

You will use every diligence to prevent the entry of merchandise as the property of residents where it may be for foreign account, and whenever you may detect a deception or fraud in entering goods without the oath of the real owners, you will enforce the utmost penalty of the law against the offending parties.

The Consuls and Commercial Agents will be requested hereafter either to make their certificate upon the invoice itself, or to give such details, where it is attached as a separate document, as to the names of the shippers, consignees, vessels, and captains, the nature of the merchandise, and the total amount, as wilfully incorrect the invoice annexed; instead of giving, as heretofore, their certificates in such general terms as to admit of the deception, which the Department is informed has been practiced, of substituting another invoice in place of the one for which the certificate was originally issued.

By the habit, which has so generally prevailed, of virtually disposing with the oath of the non-resident owners of foreign merchandise, these latter have possessed an undue advantage over the resident importers of the United States. A just regard for the rights and interests of the latter, as well as for the more faithful collection of the revenue, has governed the action of the Department in establishing the rules laid down in the present Circular.

The Department will embrace the occasion to observe, that bonds which are taken in connexion with the business of the customs, of a similar nature to those for the consular certificates, are too frequently considered by the parties executing them as mere matters of form; but it is the intention of the Department hereafter to make them realities, in obedience to the law, and you are, in consequence, requested and instructed to enforce the penalty of any such bonds as they may become due and forfeited.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

YESTERDAY'S GOLD.—WE give below a list of the gold received yesterday by the Government conveyance, amounting in the whole to 2573 ounces, worth £9000. The quantity received through the post was 85 pounds, value £3400; of this nearly 400 ounces was for Mr. DREUTLER, and there were also some parcels for the banks. The names of the other parties to whom gold was consigned did not transpire. There is a large quantity brought to town by private hand, of which nothing is known to the public. We heard yesterday of several lots which had been sold by parties who had obtained it and brought it to Sydney themselves.

The list which would not be worth printing contains the several quantities sent to each individual at Sydney some only 3 to 10⅓ others varying from 30 to nearly 200⅓ each, and one containing as much as 373⅓.

The news from the gold districts yesterday shows that the people are rushing to the diggings in too great numbers, and before many weeks we expect to hear tales of disappointment and vexation, such as those which prevailed about two months since. Our different correspondents and the *Bathurst Free Press* all agree that when thousands of men go into a district where gold is declared to be plentiful, it is only a small proportion of them that will earn more than ordinary wages. Many people are now leaving respectable and permanent employment to search for gold, who will deeply regret having done so. As new gold fields are discovered, there will be profitable employment for a large additional population; but it is madness for thousands of people to rush to a place the moment they hear that a few persons have been fortunate and discovered gold there. The different buildings and other works in Sydney are almost at a standstill, in consequence of the mechanics employed on them having left town. A large number of persons may be expected from the neighbouring colonies as soon as we have a southerly wind, and if they are wise they will endeavour to obtain employment in Sydney for a month or two before proceeding to the mines.—*The Sydney Morning Herald, August 22.*

THE QUARTZ MINES OF THIS STATE.—Every day developes fresh evidences of the immense wealth contained in the gold-bearing quartz veins, extending through a vast region of country along the foot hills on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. From North to South it extends the whole length of the State, and even beyond the borders of the State, in both directions, as recent discoveries demonstrate. This immense chain of gold-bearing veins of quartz, if we may be allowed the expression, has, as yet, been pierced only at intervals, where it has been found to contain sufficient quantities of the precious metal to reward the industrious labor of limited capital generally. The limited knowledge of the proper manner of pulverizing and extracting the metal from the quartz, and the imperfect machinery, heretofore, and even yet, in use, with but few exceptions, have greatly retarded the development of the great hidden resources of our State, and made many men incredulous as to the success of this branch of mining. But the improved machinery now starting into successful operation, and the other improvements which experience is now daily suggesting, backed by American energy and ingenuity, will, in a very short time, we feel assured, from facts now in our possession, overwhelm the incredulity of the most sceptical, and give an impetus to this branch of industry in this State, which will eventually lead to the disclosure of great beds of auriferous quartz of untold wealth, all along this great region of country.

But, before this desirable object is attained, much labor and capital will be wasted in injudicious, blind experiments. Many industrious individuals, trusting more to the delusions of excited hope than the teachings of experience and observation, hearing of the success of the cautious and prudent few, will rush headlong into what they will learn, when it is too late, to be a total waste of their time and money. Notwithstanding these facts, there is already enough known to warrant the conclusion that future experience, and the improvement in machinery, which Yankee ingenuity and enterprize will devise, perfect and put in operation, and also the skill and success which the application of science will, in time furnish, in analyzing, or separating the precious metal from the pulverized quartz, to fully justify the conclusion that the yield of this continous chain of quartz veins, will eventually yield an amount of gold beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine.

The day is not far distant when the sound of the pestle and mortar will be heard to ring, at comparatively short intervals, all along the western bench or foot hills of the great Sierra Nevada range, from Oregon to Sonora. Then a new impetus will be given to the increase of our population, beyond all comparison, even with the crowds which have heretofore rushed to our shores in search of the ore. Agriculture, now comparatively in its infancy, will then be fully developed, and meet with a rich reward, and a large, much larger than heretofore, portion of the commerce of the world, will be directed to and seek a market on the shores of the Pacific. This is no picture of the imagination, as the unbelieving and faint hearted may assert, but it is founded upon facts now known to the most experienced men of the country—facts which time will disclose to all, and produce proof irresistible and conclusive by a yield of the precious ore which will stagger the credulity of the older countries throughout the world.—*The Morning Post, September 4.*

THE REPUBLICAN AND ROYAL MAIL LINES OF ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.—By reference to our record of the passages made from Liverpool to New York, during the last quarter, by the Collins and Cunard Lines of steamships, we are enabled to form a very correct estimate of the relative speed of both lines, and of different vessels in them, by taking the four steamers which made two voyages each in the quarter, viz: the Pacific and Arctic, the Asia and Africa. The two passages of the Pacific occupied 19 days, 23 1-2 hours, average 9 days 23 3-4 hours. The two passages of the Asia occupied 21 days 8 1-2 hours—average 10 days, 16 1-4 hours. The two passages of the Arctic occupied 21 days 23 hours—average 10 days, 23 1-2 hours. The two passages of the Africa occupied 22 days, 12 hours—average 11 days 6 hours. These figures are not mere verbose opinions, they are facts, and as Burns says "plain facts, are the things which cannot be refuted."

It will be observed that the Pacific and Asia have made the best passages, and by comparing the performances of these two noble vessels, we find that the Asia has been beaten by the Pacific 1 day and 10 hours in the two passages. By comparing the voyages of the Arctic and Africa, we find the latter to be beaten by the former 13 hours in the two passages. The Pacific made each voyage in 21 1-2 hours less than her opponent; the Arctic in 14 1-2 hours less than hers. The fastest of the Cunard line beat the Arctic 14 1-2 hours in the two voyages, the fastest of the Collins line beat the Africa 2 days 18 1-2 hours in the two voyages.

There is one cheering fact elicited by our record; we allude to the increased speed of Atlantic steamers—the shortening of the duration of voyages. The average duration of the eight voyages of which we have been making comparisons, is 10 days, 17 hours, 22 minutes. Within two years a steam voyage across the Atlantic, has been shortened nearly three days. The increased speed has been about 20 per cent. Some time ago, we predicted that in 20 years from 1851, passages would be made across the Atlantic in seven days. We hope to live to see our reasonable anticipations accomplished.

The increase of speed in these ocean steamers is not attributable to any new principle in the construction of the engines—they have all the old fashioned side levers. The increase of the size of the vessels, and improvements in their form, together with superior management, are the principal causes of the superior results. We will yet see vessels of four and five thousand tons burden navigating the ocean, and in proportion to their tonnage they will meet with less resistance than smaller ones; consequently will make faster voyages. Below a certain size it is impossible for a steamship to navigate the Atlantic successfully, while the advantages increase with the tonnage. No doubt there is a line of demarcation, beyond which advantage would cease, but we have not yet reached that line, nor do we truly know how far or near we are to it; experience alone can teach us.

Five peculiar steamships for the California trade have recently been constructed. They are hybrids, having sea hulls and river boat engines—top levers. Two of them, the Prometheus and North America, have made remarkable passages. The latter was to have gone to Ireland, but for some reason did not, for which we are sorry. We should like to see such kind of vessels fairly tested on the stormy Atlantic. The engines are more simple than the side levers, and if they will stand the storms of the Atlantic as well, they are preferable.

Another kind of engine has many advocates, viz: the oscillating kind. Two oscillating engines with cylinders of 85 inches in diameter are now building at the Novelty Works, and a pair of equal size at the Allaire Works, for the steamers belong to Howland & Aspinwall, and are destined to run between San Francisco and Canton, in China. Out of these different kinds of steamships, valuable improvements may be expected but experience will decide. These things cannot be determined by speculation, but the desire to improve, and the determination, to excel, cannot reasonably fail to produce superior results.—*Scientific American.*

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. WADE.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 67.)

The musketeers of each Banner of the *Hânkiun* are commanded by 2, the artillery by 1, and the buckler-men by 1 *tsânling;* to the musketeers are are attached 7 *chângking* and 8 subalterns; to the artillery, 2 subalterns, and to the buckler-men 2 *chângking* and 2 subalterns. It may be mentioned here, as the men these officers command do not appear in the detail of this corps given in the table, that they are 7,100 in number; 1,000 being taken from each of the three Banners superior, 800 from each of the five remaining, and 100 more to act as buckler-men from the whole eight; one hundred of the 7000 practice gun-drill, the rest use the matchlock. They will appear at the Review.

The chapter in the Digest from which these particulars have been gathered, treats now of the *pâu-i* of the five lower Banners; those of the three superior seem to be officered and paid by the Household, and are doubtless at the personal disposal of the Crown: a few, with a large proportion of officers, will be found in the Yuen-ming Yuen Division. Their classification is military, but their officers are lower in grade than those bearing the same titles in other corps; and the employment of those of the lower five Banners being rather in the suite of the Imperial nobility than on any strictly military duty, I have therefore excluded them from the total of the Chinese army considered as fighting men.

The Inquiry returns near 1800 of the Eight Banners as *pâu-i* of the same title as the Flank Division; to these there is a fair proportion of officers given by the Digest, which again assigns some to the Leading Division, while no *pâu-i* are named in the Inquiry under the same head. In the corps of which we are at present speaking, there is a more complete establishment of them than elsewhere, and as their pay, &c. has been calculated, a table of the whole of them will be found at the end of the first part of this article, viz., that which treats of the Bannermen only.

To return to the Paid Force. The bulk of its ranks are known as *mákiá*, horse-soldiers in mail; of these the Mongols are scarcely an eighth; the proportions of Manchus and Hânkiun are more nearly matched: but the former were, altogether, the more numerous in 1825, although in 1812 the Digest states them as 42 Hankiun to every *tsoling*, and but 20 to every *tsoling;* Manchu or Mongol. They were to be chosen from the *tútung* and Visiting Censor of the Banner, from the same Banner company as that in which the vacancy occurred, from gendarmery belonging to it, elèves, or sons of officers hitherto unemployed;—officers who had fallen into disgrace by their share in any offence not committed in self-interest, if still hale and willing to serve, were eligible on examination in archery on horseback; also expectants of low degree with no immediate prospect of employment, if themselves the sons or brothers of soldiers, provided that vacancies could not be filled up by others with better claim; and officers degraded to a certain rank, which, however, was to be canceled in the event of their becoming *mákiá;* exiles returning from banishment, having completed their term, or ransomed themselves; as also men whose previous generation was extinct (1812).

These rise to be *ling-tsui*, of whom there are five to every *tsoling:* they assist him in the registration and pay-list; being themselves better paid, I have called them corporals. In the Manchu and Mongol Banners, a knowledge of writing is one of their qualifications. In the Inquiry, a few are returned as *lingtsui* on the granaries at Tungchau, and two in the superior Mongolian Banners as of cap-makers. The mass of the *mákiá* are what we may term *mákiá* of the field; there are a few under the *lingtsui* at the granaries; some styled 'of the feast,'—a disignation unexplained; and some orderlies at the Imperial Archery pavilion, and the officers of the Board of War, and the courts of Banqueting and Representation; one at the Colonial Office, a Mongolian, is an interpreter or linguist. Besides those spoken of before as detached to form a corps of musketeers, all of whom are Hankiun, 40 of the same nation are taken from every Banner as artillery-men. Half of these are paid three, and half two taels a month; their vacancies are filled up if possible from the sons or brothers of *mákiá* deceased or retiring; the lower paid being promoted to the upper scale as vacancies occur.

The *yáng-yuh ping*, élèves, are the next most numerous class. The state supported in 1812, with pay and rations, 12,664 Manchus and 3279 Mongols; and with pay, but without rations, 5428 Manchus, 1224 Mongols, and 4813 Hankiun. Whether there figures were then meant to represent the total in the Empire, or in the Paid Force alone, is not clear: we find a certain number in several other chief Divisions. The Digest, however, lays down under the above return, that vacancies were to be filled up from supernumeraries over ten years age; and under that age if there were not sufficient; and that if there were still not enough in the company of the *tsoling*, in which the place was vacant, the *ts'ánling* was to be applied to make a selection from the Banner: the Manchus and Mongols without rations moving up into the rationed list in preference to others. The children of graduates by purchase are not admissible; neither are those of any officer save subalterns of Gendarmery, the Paid Force and Flank Division, *pihtihshi* or clerks, and hereditary *yun-ki-yú* (5a), who have no employment. These praticulars refer to the *élèves* of all corps.

The *orpu*, of whom there are 320 and upwards in each of the three, and some 240 in each of the five Banners, are also all Hankiun; they carry a sort of *chevaux-de-frise* in pieces, called by the Chinese the stag's-head. This is put down both for defence, and apparently to mark the limits of the parade or encampment. There should be eight *orpu* to every *tsoling;* they are recruited from the *élèves* and unemployed supernumeraries.

The artificers of the corps are bowyers and arrow-makers, saddlers, skintent makers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, dish-makers and engravers in wood and metal. The Manchus bowyers and blacksmiths are by far the larger number, being as many as eighty or ninety to a Banner; the tent-makers, all Mongolians, are seven in each of the three Banners superior.

Of the trem *paitangah* some interpretation was given on p. 265. There are 52 in the *ying*, 12 with the prefix *ch'á* (tea) in the Plain Yellow Banner; 30 in the three Banners superior, who 'give signals,' or shout to bring up those in the ranks who have not yet fallen in—in other words who sound the assembly; and one in charge of the dogs; these are all Mongolians. The rest are Manchus and Mongols in the five Banners, whose prefix *tsái-sang* declares them to be employed in slaying the victims used in sacrifice.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from No. 66.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the SAVIOUR of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

Years before J. C.

Cecrops, 1st King of Athens, ... 1556
VAI-SIN, 35th Emperor of China, the 9th of the 2nd Dynasty, ... 1551
He replaced his brother perfectly, as he naturally succeeded him.
EHUD, Judge in Israel, ... 1536
HO-TAN-KIA, 36th Emperor of China, the 10th of the 2nd Dynasty, ...
He governed the Empire with nearly as great success as, his father, and two brothers.
Prometheus, leads a colony of Asiatics into Thessaly, ... 1528
His assiduity in civilising these wild people, gave rise to the fable of the Statue, that he was said to have animated with celestial fire.
TSOU-HE, 37th Emperor of China, 11th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1527
In wisdom he was not beneath his father, or his two uncles, and may indeed have been said at times to have excelled them.
Acencheres, King of Egypt, ... 1518
TSOU-SIN, 37th Emperor of China, 12th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1508
One of his uncles on his ascending the throne disputed his succession: but this Monarch and his prudent Ministers, found the means of bringing this factious spirit to reason without drawing the sword. The Emperor, in order to put a stop to the depredations of the mountain brigands, built other forts besides those which adjoined their borders and shut them up in their fastnesses. He did more than this; he so far got the upper hand of these half barbarous people, as to prevent their appearing in the level country, without having lawful passes either from the Intendant of the Court, or from the Chiefs who had entered into treaty with the Emperor.
Cranaüs, 2d King of Athens, ... 1506
Deluge of Deucalion, which completely deluged Thessaly, ... 1505
Deucalion loudly exhorted the Thessalians to take proper measures to prevent any inundation, by means of works to be constructed on purpose; but he could not prevail with a people naturally indolent. However the deluge took place, and a great many people were destroyed by it. This catastrophe sufficed to teach more circumspection to succeeding generations. Hence probably has originated the fable, so well known, of the Stones converted into men, as soon as Deucalion and his wife cast them behind them.
OUKIA, 39th Emperor of China, the 13th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1492
He usurped the Empire of his nephew, son of Tsou-sin: this must have caused much calamity, had not the great moderation of the Prince who, was excluded from the throne, been still more remarkable than the ambition and talent of the usurper.
Sesostris or *Sethos*, 46th King of Egypt, ... 1488
This Prince is singularly renowned in Ancient History, by the extent and number of his conquests. The Greeks distinguished him by the appellation *Ægyptus*.
Dardanus, 1st King of Troy, ... 1481
Danaüs or *Armois*, flees to Argos, ... 1474
He had attempted during the absence of his brother Sesostris to make himself Master of Egypt. But the King on his return compelled him to quit the country.
TSOU-TING, 40th Emperor of China, the 14th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1467
Oukfa, a long time before his death, had named his son Nau-keng to succeed him; but the superior right and the noble qualities of Tsou-ting, unjustly excluded from the throne, set this nomination aside. The people and Grandees were right in congratulating themselves on their zeal in raising this Emperor to the throne, who only reigned to secure the happiness of his subjects. He would not nominate his successor, leaving the choice and responsibility of so doing to his Ministers, by electing whomsoever they should deem most fitting and able, to rule the kingdom well.
Cadmus, son of Agenor, goes to establish himself in Beotia, ... 1458
Most authors say that Cadmus was a Phenician, but some assert that he either came from upper Egypt or Thebes. The name he gave his new city favours the latter account as he named it Thebes, so celebrated in Beotia. Cadmus carried with him the Literature of his country.
SHAMGAR, Judge in Israel, ... 1456
DEBORAH and BARAK, Judges in Israel, ... } 1435
NAN-KENG, 41st Emperor of China, 15th of the 2d Dynasty, ... }
The Ministers were desirous that the son of the former Monarch should succeed to the crown: but the troops proclaimed Nan-keng. Hence arose much misunderstanding between the Ministers and the Generals. Soon nothing but trouble and factions sprung up, which with many other public calamities desolated China during this reign.
Rameses, 47th King of Egypt, ... 1429
Lynceus, King of Argos, ... 1424
YANG-KIA, 42d Emperor of China, the 16th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1410
He was son of the Emperor Tsou-ting, he had good intentions for the complete re-establishment of the affairs of the State; but his great age and the narrowness of his genius, prevented his effecting any real improvement.
Minos, King of Crete, ... 1409
This Prince was son of Asterus and Europa. Some of the Curetes or Cretans having carried off Europa, sister of Cadmus, into Phenicia, in a ship with a figure of a bull at the prow, Asterus married the Princess. The name of Asterus, and the figure head of the Cretan Vessel, gave rise to the poetical fiction of Europa having been carried off by Jupiter, in the semblance of a bull.
PAN-KENG, 43d Emperor of China, the 17th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1403
This Prince incessantly applied himself to remedy the evils of his Empire. He especially extirpated the scandalous avarice of the officers of his Court. He held States-general, at which he put vigourously in force the ancient laws, and died regretted by all his subjects.
GIDEON, Judge of Israel, ... 1388
Phrixus, son of Athamus, King of Thebes in Beotia, goes over to Colchis, ... 1384
This Prince fled from the persecution of his step-mother Ino, and carried off great treasures with him, some say that the pilot's name was *Crios*, or *Ram;* others that the figure-head of the ship was a ram. Hence is derived the fable of the ram with the "Golden Fleece."
Tros, 3d King of Troy, ... } 1375
SIAOU-SIN, 44th Emperor of China, the 18th of 2d Dynasty, ... }
A very effeminate Prince, who governed badly. The people mutinied, and went to present to him three beautiful discourses of his brother *Pan-keng*, on the duties of an Emperor, and compelled him to read them.
SIAO-SI, 45th Emperor of China, the 19th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1354
He preferred the pernicious example of his Father to the nobler one of his uncle, the wise *Pan-keng*. This conduct emboldened the brigands, gave opportunity to the Vassal Princes to tyrannise over the people, and brought contempt on the Imperial authority.
ABIMELECH, Judge in Israel, ... 1348
TOLA, Judge in Israel, ... 1345
Arabelus, King of Assyria, ... 1343
VOU-TING, 46th Emperor of China, the 20th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1326
The indifference exhibited by this Prince, towards public affairs, in the early years of his reign, caused evil augury of him; but after passing twenty-seven months in mourning and retirement, for the death of his father Siao-si, he took an excellent Minister, who gave a new face to the whole of China. At the States-general, which he assembled towards the close of his reign, the Imperial Majesty shone with the greatest splendour. All the Vassal Princes assembled at it to offer their homage to the Emperor: and the Ambassadors of six foreign Kings were present.
JAIR of Galeed, Judge in Israel, ... 1325
The Scriptures state that he had thirty Sons, Princes or Heads of thirty Cities.
Ilus, 4th King of Troy, ... 1315
Perseus, King of Argos, transfers his Court to Messenia, ... 1312
Picus, 1st King of the Aborigines, subsequently named Latins, ... 1297
JEPHTHAH, Judge in Israel, ... 1283
IBZAN of Bethlehem, Judge in Israel, ... 1278
ELON, Judge in Israel, ... 1270
TSOU-KENG, 47th Emperor of China, the 21st of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1267
For the first four years, he discharged the duties of his high station well, but, the other three of his short reign he spent in debauchery.
The Expedition of the Argonants to Colchis, ... 1263
ABDON, Judge in Israel, ... }
He had forty sons, and thirty grandsons. } 1260
Faunus, 2d King of the Aborigines in Italy, ... }
TOU-KIA, 48th Emperor of China, the 28th of the 2d Dynasty, ... }
He was esteemed worthy of the throne, before the death of his brother Tsou-keng: but he had hardly ascended the throne, before he forfeited that good opinion.
Carthage founded by a Colony of Phenicians, ... 1234
SAMSON is born, ... 1232
Expedition of Theseus into Crete, ... 1231
LIN-SIN, 49th Emperor of China, the 23d of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1226
He was quite as bad a Prince as his father Tou-kia.
Priam, 6th and last King of Troy, ... 1224
KEN-TING, 50th Emperor of China, the 24th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1220
This Prince naturally inclined to good, was of so weak and timid a disposition, he could not be other than a bad Emperor.
Hercules institutes the Olympic Games, ... 1218
Latinus, 3d King of the Aborigines, who were called Latins after the name of this Prince, .. 1216
Hercules dies, after having rendered immortal services to Greece, ... 1213
SAMSON, Judge in Israel, ... 1212
Capture of Thebes, by seven Kings leagued together, known under the name of Epigoni, ... 1211
Irruption of the Amazons into Greece, ... } 1209
Helen carried off by Theseus, ... }
The renowned Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux,—brothers of this young Princess, sought to recover her by force.
Argon, 1st King of the Heraclidæ of Lydia, ... 1202
Mnestheus, King of Athens, after he had driven Theseus out of it, ... } 1201
Amedes, 50th King of Egypt, ... }
VOU-Y, 51st Emperor of China, the 25th of the 2d Dynasty, ... 1199
A voluptuous, cruel, and idolatrous Prince. He was struck to the ground in the chase by a thunderbolt. The Chinese greatly ridiculed an idol, that Vou-y wished to have worshipped.
Apotheosis of Hercules, ... 1198

(To be continued.)

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

(Concluded from No. 67.)

THE following information is translated from the autumnal number of the *Red Book* for the past year 1850,—route, time, &c., which officials take in travelling:—

From the Imperial City (Peking) to the different *Foos* in Kansuh Province:—
To Ping leang and Keung chang, *foos*, ... 55 days.
King yang, Ming hea and Lan chow, *foos*, ... 60 ,,
Se ning, Leang chow and Kan chow, *foos*, ... 70 ,,
From Kan suh Province to the other Provinces:—
To Shun teen, Chi li, Hoo peh, and Kwei chow, ... 70 days.
Fung teen, Keang soo, and Gan hwuy, ... 50 ,,
Shan tung, ... 75 ,,
Shan se, ... 40 ,,
Ho nan, and Hoo nan, ... 50 ,,
Shen se, ... 20 ,,
Che keang, Keang se, and Yun nan, ... 100 ,,
Foo keen, Canton, and Kwang se, ... 120 ,,
Sze chuen, ... 60 ,,
From Peking to *Lan-chow foo* the Capital of Kan-suh Province:—
2,595 *le*, to Wei suy *yih* as before en route to Shen se .... thence.
40 ,, ,, Tien chang *yih* in Hin ping *heen* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, Kien chow *yih* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Yung gnan *yih* in Yung nan *heen* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, Sin ping *yih* in Fung chow *heen* .... ,,
80 ,, ,, Chih chue *yih* in Chang woo *heen* bordering *Kan suh* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Wa yun *yih* in King chow *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Gnan ting *yih* .... ,,
80 ,, ,, Pih suy *yih* in Ching yuen *heen* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, Kaou ping *yih* in Ping leang *heen* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Hwa ting *yih* in Hwa ting *heen* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Lung ching *yih* in Keang tih *heen* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Tseih yang *yih* in Tsing ning *heen* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Tsing kea *yih* in Hwuy ning *heen* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Paou ning *yih* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Se keung *yih* in Gnan ting *heen* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Yen show *yih* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Ching kow *yih* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Tsing suy *yih* in Kin *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Ting yuen *yih* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, the official residence at Woo tseun *yih* in Lan chow *foo*.

3,935 *le* or 1,416 miles.

From Peking to the *Foos* in *Sze chuen* Province:—
To Ching too *foo*, ... 80 days.
Ning yuen and Kwei chow, *foos*, ... 85 ,,
Shun king *foo*, ... 90 ,,
Seu chow and Chung king, *foos*, ... 95 ,,
Paou ning *foo*, ... 100 ,,
Ya chow *foo*, ... 105 ,,
Lung gnan *foo*, ... 110 ,,
From Sze-chuen Province to the other Provinces:—
To Shun teen, Chi li, Ho nan, and Shan tung, ... 80 days.
Fung teen, and Foo keen, ... 100 ,,
Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Kan suh, Keang se, and Kwang se, ... 60 ,,
Shan se, and Kwang tung, ... 60 ,,
Shen se, and Yunnan, ... 50 ,,
Che keang, ... 90 ,,
Hoo peh, ... 40 ,,
Hoo nan, and Kwei chow, ... 30 ,,
From Peking to the Capital City of *Sze-chuen* Province:—
2,595 *le* to Wei suy *yih* en route as before to Shen se .... thence.
50 ,, ,, Kew ken *yih* in Hin ping *heen* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Ko ching *yih* in Woo kung *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Fung chuen *yih* in Foo fung *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Ke chow *yih* in Ke shan *heen* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Chin tsang *yih* in Paou ke *heen* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, Tung ho *yih* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, Tsaou leang *yih* in Fung *heen* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, Leang san *yih* .... ,,
70 ,, ,, San fun *yih* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Sung ling *yih* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Lew ke *yih* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Woo kwan *yih* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Ma tsou *yih* in Paou ching *heen* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Ching keaou *yih* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Kae san *yih* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Wong so *yih* in Meen *heen* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Sun ching *yih* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Tae ho *yih* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Pih ling *yih* in Ning keang *chow* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, Wong po *yih* borders Sze chuen *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Shing seuen *yih* in Kwang yuen *heen* .... ,,
45 ,, ,, Wong yuen po .... ,,
45 ,, ,, Wan tsin *yih* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Chaou ho *yih* in Chaou ho *heen* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Ta suy shoo *yih* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Keen nun *yih* in Keen *chow* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Pun chow *yih* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Maou che *bridge* .... ,,
40 ,, ,, Woo tsin *yih* .... ,,
80 ,, ,, Sin chung *yih* in Sin chung *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Wei ching *yih* in Meen *chow* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Meen chow *yih* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Lo keang *yih* in Tih yang *heen* .... ,,
60 ,, ,, Tih yang *yih* .... ,,
90 ,, ,, Sin too *yih* in Sin too *heen* .... ,,
50 ,, ,, the official residence at Keen kwan *yih* in Ching too *heen* in Ching too *foo*.

4,775 *le* or 1,717 miles.

Number of KEW JINS in each Province—
In Chi li, ... 229
Keang nan, (upper) 45
(lower) 69
Keang se, ... 94
Che keang, ... 94
Foo keen, ... 85
Hoo peh, ... 48
Hoo nan, ... 45
Ho nan, ... 71
Shan tung, ... 69
Shan se, ... 60
Shen se and Kan suh, ... 61
Sze chuen, ... 60
Kwang tung, ... 72
Kwang se, ... 45
Yun nan, ... 54
Kwei chow, ... 40

1,241

S——.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

As anticipated in last week's report the weather underwent a considerable change. On Saturday and Sunday, the glass rose with a strong northerly wind, and sky much overcast. The rise in the Barometrical column was not however continuous, and the evening of Sunday closed with a considerable fall of rain, which continued with little interruption throughout Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday morning the Mercurial column rose suddenly nearly 3 tenths, and fine weather has accompanied this change. Average temperature of the past week 58 deg. 7 min. as compared with 62 deg. 6 min. in 1850.

TABLE,
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
7	F.	30.03	30.31	29.90	71.	60.	S.	N.W.	0.00	0.08
8	S.	30.10	30.44	30.00	66.	60.5	N.E.	E.	0.00	0.00
9	S.	30.28	30.24	30.18	57.	63.5	N.E.	S.S.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
10	M.	30.33	30.21	30.23	55.5	65.5	N.E.	S.W. to W.	0.25	0.00
11	Tu.	30.23	30.43	30.13	55.	62.	N.E.	N.E.	0.50	0.00
12	W.	30.15	30.43	30.06	54.5	62.	N.	E. to S.E.	0.60	0.00
13	Th.	30.47	30.17	30.37	52.	63.	N.	S.E.	0.80	0.00
								Total	2.15	0.08

Shanghae, 14th November, 1851.

FROM THE CHINESE.

THE JUST MAN.

Help to weakness he affords,
Wastes not thoughts in empty words;
All his words as truth are true,
And as truth are precious too:
Honest to maintain his trust,
And as firm and bold as just,
Honors, riches, can not sway him,
Death itself can not dismay him.

BEAUTY.

How shall beauty be portrayed?
Paint the spring-time loveliest maid,
On her cheeks, shall beauty's power
Smile as smiles the almond flower;
And the crimson of her lips,
Shall the peach-bloom's hue eclipse;
While her waist is slim and slight,
As the willow leaflet light;
As the autumn sunbeam flies
O'er the ripples, so her eyes;
And her footsteps seem as fair
As the water-lilies are!

FAMILY AFFECTION.

As the wandering streamlets spread
From a common fountain-head,
As the spreading branches shoot,
Gathered round a common root;
Like the fountain, like the tree,
So the human family,
In their varied ranks are bound,
The parental source around.

JOHN BOWRING.

Canton, September 10th, 1851.

*Verses sent to Dr. Bowring by Sü, the Governor of the province of Fuhkien, and author of the Chinese Geography.**

An important officer leaves Shensi to go to the garrisoned borders;

His assistants and suite possess an air of dignity: all will be [true] Chinese officers,†

And the hills and rivers of the borders on all sides will again come within the census.‡

Centenarian fathers§ will [then first] see the dress of China (*i.e.* the *customs* of China:)

He will see the moon set, and hear the cock crow‖ at the Hien pass;

And will rein in his steed to gaze on the clouds opening on (and displaying) the *Hwá* mountain.

I know that when you are gone to the West you will often turn back your face;¶

But now the left bank of the river* will also be Chan-án (*i.e.* it will be made by you a home like this capital Chan-án.)

* The poetry belongs to the time of the Tang Dynasty, whose capital was Chang-án in Shensi.

† *Sc.* when they get there, they will dismiss the *Tartar* officers.

‡ Or belong to China.

§ The old people of that tract.

‖ *Sc.* have to get up early.

¶ *Think of the country you left behind.*

* *Sc.* the country he is going to.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The *New Haven Palladium* publishes an interesting letter from Forest Shephered, Esq., written at Sacramento City, and chiefly descriptive of the topography and geological wonders of California. He says that it is now ascertained almost beyond doubt, that a railroad can be constructed from the Mississipi to the Pacific, without crossing any mountains, or without meeting more impediment from snow than would a road from Albany to Boston. He gives the follwing sketch of the route:

This route is from the head or soutern portion of Tulare valley, through Walker's Pass, thence to the Mojaree river, thence northeastward to high grounds on the tributaries of the Rio Colorado, thence crossing said river above the great Canon, thence east to Pilot Mountain near Santa Fe, passing Pilot Eountain on the north side, thence to Santa Fe and the Mississipi at Apple Creek below St. Louis, where there is a good landing and open navigation to New Orleans through the winter, and of course a road on the bank of the Mississipi to St. Louis. This route will be 600 or 800 miles nearer than any other, has wood and water nearly the whole distance, and abundance of stone and coal at Santa Fe. The above route will accommodate both north and sonht, New Mevico and California, and ocean steamers will soon render a trip from San Francisco to Astoria as light a matter as at present from Buffalo to Chicago ane Mackinaw. The route further north is very objectionable on account of the snow on the table lands on the head waters of Father river. I have traveled over snow, apparently undrifted, varyng from 12 to 20 feet in depth, in the month of June.—*N. Y. Home Record.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Chebucto.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, and John Bright.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Edward Boustead, Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Magnolia, and Nymph.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB-PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 11	Salamander	H.M.St.		Ellman	Hongkong			
,, 13	Caldew	B. bark	280	Snow	Sydney		Coal	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 8	Serafina	Sp. ship	416	Galdix	Manila	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
,, 10	Iona	B. schr	145	Dowman	Hongkong	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 10	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 12	Antelope	A. bark	370	Potter	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 14	Eleanora	B. bark	320	Hunter	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 14	Annette Gilbert	B. brig	283	Chapman	Rotterdam	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 15	Eucles	B. ship	327	Sutherland	London	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 15	Marmion	B. bark	218	Steele	N. S. Wales	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland & Co.
,, 15	Remittance	A. ship	574	Mooers	London	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	586	Oct. 13	B. ship	600	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	F. or Charter	
Caldew	601	Nov. 13	B. bark	280	Snow	Russell & Co.		
Cygnet	185	Nov. 6	A. ship	498	Holmes	Russell & Co.		
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.	F. or Charter	
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Jeremiah Garnett	597	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.		
John Dugdale,	599	Nov. 4	B. ship	409	Rome	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	199	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Early
Lebanon	180	Nov. 1	A. ship	895	Drew	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	Early
Nestorian	171	Sept. 17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	To-day
Norma		Nov. 5	H bark	300	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	Hongkong	15th inst.
Oneida	177	Oct. 19	B. ship	510	Creesy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Raduga	181	Nov. 6	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.		
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Shooting Star	179	Nov. 1	A. ship	903		Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Siam	3	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Spec	596	Nov. 1	B. schr	105	Leitch	W. Davidson.	Fuhchow	Soon
Susan	595	Nov. 2	B. bark	212	Knight	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Chebucto, ...	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	2,385
John Bright, ...	Liverpool		Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya, ...	Liverpool		,, 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,327	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45, ...	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,816	80,583	6,819	8,726,085	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,037,125	229,503	..	[illegible]	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,692	228,607	46,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49, ...	614,518	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	354,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain, ...	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California, ...	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49, ...	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,331	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,38(	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,610	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	95
Nov. 2	Stately, ...	565	London	..	..	..	..	498,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,000	526,000	323	..	..	41
,, 5	John Bunyan, ..	466	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,000	..	..	..	..
,, 7	Sunda, ...	381	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,524	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson at	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
Nov. 6	Cassiterides	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,840	..	11.94	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Howqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lantao, Fenelon, John Baring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver*, and *Nestorian* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda, ...	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito, ...	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
,, 9	Mary and Anne, ...	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
,, 14	Equator, ...	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
,, 14	Regia, ...	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,525
,, 28	Anne & Jane, ...	301	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,000
Nov. 6	Catherine, ...	182	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,550
,, 14	Marmion, ...	218	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,796

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert, ...	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,378	..

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